

OXFORD OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WILLIAM E. GOODNOW; AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM: OR, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS IN ADVANCE.

VOL. VIII.

NORWAY, MAINE, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 7, 1832.

NO. 34.

NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY DOCUMENTS—CONCLUDED.

Mr. Bankhead to Mr. Livingston.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1831.

The undersigned, his Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, has the honor to refer the Secretary of State of the United States to the correspondence which took place in the month of October, upon the subject of violations which had been committed upon the territory at present in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, and the measures which his Majesty's Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick deemed it expedient to adopt thereupon.

The trial of those persons took place at Fredericton, and they were sentenced by the Supreme Court to fine and imprisonment.

At the time the undersigned communicated to the Government of the United States the decision which the authority of New Brunswick had felt it necessary to adopt upon this occasion, he expressed the deep regret of that province, that the conduct of these individuals was such as to compel his Excellency to pursue a course so uncongenial to his own feelings, and at variance with the harmony which subsists between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States.

The Secretary of the State upon receiving the communication, expressed to the undersigned the earnest desire of the President, upon a total disavowal on the part of the General Government, of the proceedings of the persons implicated in this transaction, that his Majesty's Lieutenant Governor might consider himself authorized to exercise a prerogative in their favor, and to remit the sentence which had been pronounced against them.

No time was lost in submitting Mr. Livingston's note to the consideration of Sir Archibald Campbell, and the undersigned has the greatest satisfaction in acquainting him that his Excellency fully acquiesces in the desire manifested by the President of the United States. The undersigned cannot better fulfill the wishes of Sir Archibald Campbell, which are as much in accordance with that spirit of good which so happily subsists between the two countries, and which characterizes their relations with each other, than transmitting to the Secretary of State a copy of the despatch which he yesterday received from that officer, and which he feels assured will be received by the President as an earnest of his uninterrupted good feeling towards the Government and people of the United States.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to Mr. Livingston the assurance of his highest consideration.

CHAS. BANKHEAD.

Sir Archibald Campbell, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, to Charles Bankhead, Esq. Charge d'Affaires of his Britannic Majesty, at Washington.

SIR: I had this morning the honor to receive your letter of the 20th ult., which with its enclosures, are in every respect so satisfactory, that I did not lose a moment in giving effect to the wishes therein expressed, by exercising that prerogative so congenial to my own feelings whether viewed in the extension of mercy, or in the gratifying anticipation of such a measure being received as an earnest of my anxious desire as far as rests with me (consistent with my public duties,) to preserve inviolate the harmony and good understanding so happily existing between the two Governments. The prisoners, Barnabas Hunnewell, Jesse Wheelock, and Daniel Savage, are released; and I have taken it upon myself, knowing that such a measure will be fully sanctioned by my Government, to remit the fines imposed by the Supreme Court of this province, as already communicated to you by Lieutenant Snodgrass; an act that I trust will not fail in being duly appreciated, when it is known that the above mentioned individuals did, with several others, follow up their first proceedings, by acts of more serious aggression, for which they stood charged under another (untrial) indictment. However, every thing connected therewith is now cancelled.

You will see with what readiness and satisfaction I have received and adopted your kind advice, for which accept of my sincere thanks, and

Believe me to remain,

Sir, &c. &c.

ARCHD. CAMPBELL, Lt. Gov.

Imprisonment of American citizens in the province of New Brunswick, &c.

Samuel E. Smith, Governor of Maine, to the Secretary of State.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF MAINE. Portland, October 13, 1831.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to you the accompanying dispositions of John Baker and Phineas R. Harford, referred to in my letter of yesterday, and also, a copy of a letter from John Harford, and six others, inhabitants

of the disputed territory, near the St. John's river.

By these documents, it is proved, that a number of the citizens of this State assembled at a place southward of the St. John's river, and on the territory claimed and known to be within the limits of this State, and proceeded to organize themselves, and to transact other business authorized by the laws and constitution of this State.

It also appears that Jesse Wheelock, Daniel Savage, Barnabas Hunnewell, Daniel Bean and others, have been arrested by a military force accompanied by the Lieutenant Governor, and other authorities of the Province of N. Brunswick have been transported out of the State, and are now, probably, imprisoned in the gaol of Fredericton. Others of the inhabitants have been compelled to abandon their homes, and to conceal themselves in the woods, to escape the violence of their invaders. These persons, as citizens of this State, and of the United States, now claim the aid and protection of the Government of their country.

However unexpected and regretted by me are these transactions, it becomes my official duty to make known the facts to the President of the United States, and to appeal to the General Government of the Union to adopt the necessary measures to procure the release of our citizens from imprisonment, and to protect our State from foreign invasion.

I have full confidence that every measure will be seasonably adopted by the General Government, which the injuries inflicted, and the urgency of the occasion, require. I shall await the direction of the President, and, in the mean time, it will be my endeavor that this State may be prepared to exert the means within her power which may be necessary for the protection of her territory, and the security of her citizens.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect and consideration, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL E. SMITH.

Hon. E. LIVINGSTON, Sec. of State of the United States.

[Here follow the depositions of John Baker and Phineas R. Harford, and a letter from John Harford and others to the Governor of Maine—the substance of all which was published in the Argus in October last.]

Mr. Smith to Mr. Livingston. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF MAINE. Portland, Nov. 10, 1831.

SIR:—Since I had the honor to receive your letter of the 21st Oct., a meeting of the Executive Council has been held, and measures adopted to prevent, if possible, any further collision between our citizens and the authorities of New Brunswick, until the meeting of Congress, when it is expected, that the controversy respecting the Northeastern boundary will be brought to a close consistently with the rights and dignity of the United States, and of this State.

Information has been received, that Barnabas Hunnewell, Jesse Wheelock, and Daniel Savage, three of the citizens of this State, mentioned in my last letter, have been arraigned before the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, and sentenced to pay a fine of fifty pounds, and to be imprisoned for three months, and are now in jail at Fredericton, in execution of the sentence. These persons renew their call for the aid and protection of their Government, and should not the application which has been made for their release prove effectual, it becomes my duty, in behalf of this State, respectfully to present the subject again to the consideration of the President, in the confidence that every proper measure will be adopted to procure their release from an imprisonment to which they are subjected by a foreign power, in violation of the Sovereignty of this State.

Application has been made to our citizens, who have been compelled to leave their homes at Madawaska, for fear of being arrested by the British authorities, to know if they could with safety return to their families. The Government of this State would readily afford them the protection necessary, conceiving it to be their duty, provided measures for that purpose, would be in accordance with the views of the General Government. I am informed that warrants have been issued by the British magistrates, against all who took part in the town meetings, though some of them live beyond the limits, to which the actual jurisdiction of the British ever extended. Should those persons return to their homes, and more of our peaceful and defenceless citizens be imprisoned in a British jail for obeying the laws and constitution of the State which claims their allegiance, it would, in that event, I apprehend, be impossible longer to restrain the just indignation of their fellow citizens throughout this State.

In your last letter, I am informed that

an arrangement was made with the Minister of Great Britain, for preserving the state of things as it then existed on both sides, until a final disposition could be made of the question, and that the arrangement was communicated to me. I can only state, in reply, that, until your letter, no notice of such an arrangement was ever received by me, and no copy of it can be found among the archives of this State. Though allusion is made to such an arrangement in the correspondence between Mr. Clay, former Secretary of State, and my predecessor, Gov. Lincoln, it was then stated to have been violated on the part of the British authorities.

It is hoped that it will not be considered irrelevant to the present occasion to suggest that the position relied upon by the British authorities, that they had at the time of the convention for submitting to arbitration, or now have the jurisdiction and possession *de facto* of the disputed territory, is totally denied by this State, with the exception of a small settlement near the mouth of the Madawaska river.

In order to show the limited and uncertain nature of the actual possession of the provincial Government at that place and the manner in which they have continued to multiply and extend their acts of jurisdiction since Mars' bill was first claimed as the boundary, and since the convention for submitting the question for arbitration, I beg leave to refer to the accompanying copy of a letter of John G. Deane, an agent appointed by this State to gain information relating to this territory.

By the facts there stated, it appears that the actual possession and jurisdiction of Massachusetts, since 1792, and of Maine since her separation, has been greatly more extensive and continued, than that of the provincial Government. After the true St. Croix and its sources were ascertained in 1798, the British ceased to exercise any acts of jurisdiction over the settlement at Madawaska, or other parts of the territory, since disputed, and for twenty years, and until the commencement of the controversy respecting the boundaries, their jurisdiction was not resumed. But since that time and subsequently to 1821, when it is supposed the arrangement before alluded to was made the British, for the first time, appointed magistrates in this territory who acted as such, granted timber licences, and organized militia companies, issued legal process against American citizens, have interfered with the settlers on the Aroostock, and in their last excursion, proceeded to the upper settlements to arrest the persons many miles above the Madawaska, and further than they had before extended their jurisdiction.

The facts referred to are believed sufficient to make it manifest that the arrangement to preserve the existing state of things has been often violated on the part of the British authorities. They also show the necessity of exertion on the part of this State, to resist the progress of these continued encroachments, and thus to prevent their being afterwards relied upon by our opponents as evidence of a claim to the actual possession of the territory.

Though it would seem that the recent conduct of the Government of N. Brunswick, on this side of the line designated by the King of the Netherlands, as, in his opinion, a suitable boundary, was a practical rejection of the award, it has nevertheless, been ascertained by our agents, who have been at Madawaska, that the line designated by the umpire, had been previously surveyed by the British; and that, in September, 1830, a company consisting of several English gentlemen and among them an officer in the naval service, devoted much time in reconnoissances on the line running north from the source of the river St. Croix, and on the river St. John to the mouth of the St. Francis alone.

The interest which Maine feels in the result of the controversy, arises not more from the value of the territory in dispute than from a desire that her rights, as guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, might be preserved inviolate. A great portion of the territory northward and eastward of the rivers St. John and St. Francis, is extremely well watered, has a fertile soil, and is covered with valuable timber. It is still more important when considered as a military frontier. Numbers of our enterprising citizens have settled upon it, and if the present controversy were favorably settled, it would soon become a flourishing and populous part of the State.

It is from a sense of duty as the official agent of this State, that I am induced, at this time, to refer to subjects which have so often been presented to the consideration of the General Government. But I trust this State has never departed from the deep respect and constitutional deference which are always due from each member of this confederation, to the paternal authority of the Govern-

ment of the United States. During the whole progress of this negotiation,—Maine has continued respectfully but decidedly to demonstrate against proceedings directly involving her rights and interest as a State, and to which her assent was never requested. She contends that the United States have not the power by the Federal Constitution to alienate, by negotiation or otherwise, any portion of the territory of a State, without the consent of such State. She opposed the submission of the question to arbitration; she has communicated to the President her conviction that the award of the arbitrator was nothing binding upon this State or upon the United States, and has protested against his acceptance; she has exerted all the means in her power for the preservation of her rights and territory; and if after all, the wisdom of Congress shall decide that the interests of the nation require the extraordinary opinion and advice of the King of the Netherlands to be carried into effect, from necessity alone, will the people of this State be compelled to submit.

With the highest respect,

I have the honor to be, &c.

SAMUEL E. SMITH.

[The next paper in order as arranged in the printed documents, is a letter from John G. Deane to Gov. Smith, giving a brief history of the Madawaska settlement, and the proceedings of the British and American governments.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF MAINE, Portland, Oct. 12, 1831.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., transmitting a copy of a note received from the Charge d'Affaires of his Britannic Majesty.

In compliance with the request to be furnished with such information on the subject referred to in your letter, as may be in my possession, I have the honor herewith to transmit a copy of a resolve of the Legislature of the State, in relation to the persons settled on the public lands without title, in virtue of which two gentlemen, Messrs. John G. Deane, and Edward Kavanagh, were appointed, and the extent of their authority was to obtain the information specified in the resolve. I am advised by their letter of the 26th of August last, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, that they have peaceably executed the duties of their appointment, but a full report of their proceedings has not been received. This is the only measure adopted by this department that is known to have any relation to the disputed territory.

I also transmit copies of two letters directed to me by the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, together with my answer to the same.

An Act was passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick, to incorporate the town of Madawaska, which is bounded in part by the line of this State. By this act, and by some others, I considered it was intended by the Legislature to assert the claim of this State to jurisdiction over that portion of territory which they knew to be within the limits of Maine, and that it was not to be carried into effect until circumstances should render it proper and expedient. The measure that is said to have been adopted by the inhabitants of that territory, of voluntarily organizing themselves into a corporation, was unexpected by me, and done without my knowledge. The only information received at this department, in relation to this last mentioned transaction, is contained in a letter purporting to be signed by Jesse Wheelock and Daniel Savage, who are personally unknown to me; but as their statement is also corroborated by a gentleman at Houlton, it is believed to be substantially correct.

A copy of this letter from Messrs. Wheelock and Savage is herewith transmitted, by which it further appears that they, together with several other citizens of this State, had been arrested by the British authorities and transported towards Fredericton, for the purpose of being there imprisoned. They were arrested within the territory of this state, and of the United States and now claim the aid and protection of their government and country.

After the measures heretofore adopted by Maine, for the purpose of communicating to the General Government a knowledge of the views and sentiments of the people of this State upon the question of our northeastern boundary, it is unnecessary for me to add any suggestion as to the public feelings which exist in relation to this subject. But in conformity with the recommendation and desire of the President, as heretofore as well as at present expressed, it has been and will continue to be my earnest endeavor to prevent the occurrence of any event that may embarrass the pending negotiation, or give any occasion for collision with the British authorities.

The facts and information that are in my possession, I have endeavored to communicate, and have full confidence that such measures will be adopted by the Government of the United States, as the urgency of the occasion, the protection of our citizens, and the rights and honor of this State and of the United States, seem imperiously to require.

With high respect and consideration,

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL E. SMITH.

Hon. EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Secretary of State of the United States.

STATE OF MAINE.

Resolved in relation to persons settled on the public lands without title.

Resolved, That the Governor, with the advice of council, be, and hereby is, requested to appoint some suitable person or persons, to ascertain the number of persons settled on the public lands north of the line running west from the monument, the manner in which they respectively hold the same, and to report all the facts which will be for the interest of the State, to enable them to adopt some mode of quieting the settlers in their possession.

Resolved, That the land agent be, and hereby is requested to give specific instructions to the person or persons appointed as aforesaid, for their rule and government, in fulfilling the requirements of this resolve. [Approved by the Governor, March 31, 1831.]

Bangor, 26th August, 1831.

SIR: We have the pleasure of announcing to you that we have attended to the duties assigned us, under the resolve of the 31st of March last. We met at Bangor, and went by the way of Moosehead lake, the Penobscot, the Chesuncook lake, the Umbazookus, and the Allagash rivers, to the river St. John. We descended the St. John, and visited the persons settled on the public land. Three men only refused to answer the questions necessary to ascertain the extent & nature of their possessions; all others to whom we applied, answered us readily. Those who refused were Simon Herbert and his sons Simonet and Joseph; these men have probably been favored by the British authorities, and their feelings and sympathies may be with them.

After we had progressed nearly to the line of the State on the river St. John, a gentleman met us, who said he had traveled express from Fredericton, charged with instructions from the executive of New Brunswick in regard to us, and he demanded of us to show him our commission or authority.—We required his authority to make the demand, and he replied that his name was James A. Macaulaichan, and that he was warden of the disputed territory. We answered that we knew no such person or office, and requested of him to show us his authority. Much conversation ensued, and we told him very frankly what we had done and intended to do. He observed he protested against our proceeding, and asked us if we intended to proceed? our reply was that we did.—He said it would be his duty to continue with us, until we left the territory; and he did continue with us a part of the time, until the third day, when he left us and returned.

He did not otherwise interfere with, or interrupt us, in our course. His conduct was polite, and his being with us and his general manner, had effect, we believe, in relieving the people from their doubts in relation to their future condition.

From the Madawaska settlement, we went up the Fish river, and carried into the Aroostock waters, and visited the settlers on that river. We then descended the Aroostock and St. John, and went to Houlton, whence we came to this place.

We have time now only to advise you of our general course of proceeding, and must close with observing that we have succeeded according to our most sanguine expectations.

We shall forward our report as soon as we can make it up, which we hope will be before the next meeting of the council. We have the honor to be, sir,

Your very humble servants,

JOHN G. DEANE,

EDWARD KAVANAGH.

SAMUEL E. SMITH,

Governor of Maine.

[Here follows a letter from Sir Archibald Campbell to Gov. Smith of Sept. 4, 1832, informing the Gov. of his arrival at St. John's, to which is appended Gov. Smith's answer of Sept. 29.]

FREDERICTON, N. BRUNSWICK, Sept. 14, 1831.

SIR: I have just learnt, with equal surprise and regret, that some people from the State over which your Excellency presides, have crossed the boundary line actually existing between the two countries; and possession of a part of the territory still in dispute between our respective Governments.

I cannot believe that measures of so fatal a tendency, and likely to prove so ruinous in their consequences to the true interests of both countries, can have been undertaken under your Excellency's sanction or authority, and I confidently therefore rely upon your immediately recalling the aggressors, and subjecting their conduct to such judicial inquiry as is demanded by so serious an offence, as that of creating agitation and alarm among the peaceful inhabitants of a neighboring and friendly country, and endeavoring to embroil the two Governments in a most serious dispute.

Your Excellency is well aware of the undoubted right vested in me by the law of nations, to seize the persons of the offenders, and deal with them according to the laws of this province; or my forbearance in refraining from doing so, only as proof of my anxious desire to cultivate the friendly relations now existing between our respective Governments.

It is perhaps unnecessary to remind your Excellency, in conclusion, that until this unfortunate boundary question is definitely settled, it is my imperative duty to maintain inviolate, the existing boundaries of the province committed to my charge.

I have the honor to be, sir, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant.

A. CAMPBELL.

Lieut. Governor.

His Exc'y the Gov. of the State of Me.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF MAINE
Portland, Oct. 10, 1831.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive the letter which your Excellency directed to me on the 13th of Sept. last, by which I am informed that some people from this State have crossed the boundary line actually existing between the two countries; and taken possession of part of the territory still in dispute between our respective Governments, and am requested by your Excellency immediately to recall the aggressors, and to subject their conduct to such judicial inquiry as is demanded by so serious an offence as creating agitation and alarm among the peaceful inhabitants of a friendly country, and endeavoring to embroil the two Governments in a most serious dispute.

The letter of your Excellency has communicated to me the only authentic information I have yet received of a transaction of this nature, and I regret equally with your Excellency that any people from this State should have committed the acts of the kind described, and created agitation and alarm among the peaceful inhabitants of a friendly country. But as the names of the aggressors, and the particular nature and circumstances of the transaction are not made known to me, it is out of my power, with my present information, to account for, or explain acts which, had I been apprised of the intention to have committed them, my object would have been, if possible, to have prevented.

Two gentlemen were appointed by this Department, in virtue of a resolve of the Legislature of this State, "to ascertain the number of persons settled on the public lands north of the line running west from the Monument: the manner in which they respectively held the same; and to report all the facts which will be for the interest of the State, to enable them to adopt some mode of quieting the settlers in their possessions. To gain this information, was the extent of their authority. I am informed that they have peaceably performed the duties of their appointment, though a formal report of their proceedings has not been received. It is not to be presumed that they are the persons to whom allusion is made in your Excellency's letter.

With regard to the suggestion of your Excellency, that until this unfortunate boundary question is definitely settled, it is your imperative duty to maintain inviolate the existing boundaries of the province committed to your charge, I would reply, that if by "the existing boundaries of the province," your Excellency intends the boundaries as fixed and established by the definitive treaty of peace in 1783, and as recognized and described in successive acts and documents of the Government of Great Britain for many years before as well as after that treaty, it is not, and never has been, the intention of the Government of this State to assert any claim or jurisdiction beyond that line. If, on the other hand, a line recently designated, commencing at Mar's hill southward of St. John's river, and running through the lands that divide the head waters of the St. John from those of the Penobscot, is intended as "the existing boundaries," your Excellency, I trust, is aware that this line is not, and never has been, recognized by this Government as the limits of their territory and jurisdiction. The country beyond that line, for a long course of time, has been within the actual limits and jurisdiction of this State, and of the State of Massachusetts, to whose rights and sovereignty over this territory, Maine succeeded, by the act forming them into a separate State.

As this important question is now pending between the Government of

the United States and that of Great Britain, which alone have the power definitely to settle it, I shall forward your communication to the President of the United States. In the mean time, it will be my endeavor, as I am assured it will be that of your Excellency, to prevent the occurrence of any event that may embarrass the negotiation or interrupt the harmony and good understanding which happily exists between our respective Governments.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAM'L. E. SMITH.

To his Exc'y Sir ARCH'D. CAMPBELL, Major General, &c. &c. Lieu. Gov. of the Province of New Brunswick.

[The last document is a letter from Jesse Wheelock and Daniel Savage to the Governor, mentioning the circumstances of their arrest at Madawasca by the Sheriff.]

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18.

Resolves in favor of Oliver Pierce, Henry Bickford and Charles S. Preble were severally read once and to-morrow at ten o'clock assigned for a second reading.

600 copies of documents, accompanying the Governor's message, in relation to the northeastern boundary, were ordered to be printed.

An order was passed instructing the Judicial Committee to inquire if any and what amendments are necessary in the law providing for the appointment of County Commissioners.

The Senate voted to hold but one session a day hereafter, commencing at half past nine o'clock in the morning.

IN THE HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18.

The committee on engrossed bills reported the Resolve on the Northeastern Boundary.

Mr. Kent called for the reading of the resolves and they were read. He moved to reconsider the vote whereby they were engrossed, so as to bring them before the House.

Mr. Williams hoped that the House would not reconsider; he said he thought every gentleman must be sensible of the importance of doing speedily whatever was done; he understood the proceedings at Washington had been suspended in order to obtain the views of the Legislature of this State.

Mr. Kent found no fault with the resolves; his objections were to the manner of proceeding; he thought something more was required, a formal protest in the name of the State of Maine against the decision of the Arbitrator, setting forth the reasons for protesting; he wanted something to be put on file—something to be laid before the President and Congress; he said great indifference seemed to prevail there and throughout the country on this subject; he wanted to have the subject so strongly pressed, that it should be investigated by those who are to act upon it. Pass these resolutions, said he, and they will be carried to Washington, and perhaps they will be thrown into a Senator's box, that "receptacle of things lost upon earth," there to remain unmolested. He had nothing to say of agents; he did not wish to revive the subject, but said he, now is our last chance, the last time we can do any thing effectually, and therefore it is highly important that the Legislature should adopt strong and vigorous measures such as should leave no room for doubt as to our determination to maintain the integrity of our territory.

Mr. Dummer rose merely for the purpose of suggesting to the gentleman from Bangor that the agent was to aid in making our case understood; we could not know the decision would be against us—it would be time enough to protest when the decision was made against us.

Mr. Kent said the course proposed by the gentleman from Hallowell, was like the precaution of the person who locked the stable door after the steed was stolen; it would be as useless as it was, for the minority in this House to enter their protests on the Journal.

Mr. Williams agreed with the gentleman from Bangor as to the principles he had avowed. The propriety of a formal protest had been discussed in the committee, and on the whole it was deemed inexpedient. One of the resolutions requires the President to lay the resolutions before the Senate. He said the House had had sufficient time for consideration, and was prepared to act without further delay.

The motion to reconsider was negatived by a large majority, and the resolutions passed to be enacted.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY Jan. 19

On motion of Mr. Talbot, Ordered.—That the committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire if any errors exist in the valuation of Machias Port, and if so, correct the same. Sent down.

Resolves passed to be engrossed in favor of Nicholas Pierce, Charles S. Preble, Henry Bickford, and Oliver Perkins.

Resolves respecting Banks—sailing on, cashiers for certain information, was read once and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Meguire, Boutelle, and Emerson.

Resolves relating to the Northeastern boundary were finally passed.

On petition of Rufus Chandler, order of notice was granted. Also on petition of W. B. Norton, al's.

Several orders were passed and petitions referred in concurrence with the House.

The resolve offered on Monday by Mr. Bridgman, making the Age the State paper was taken up.

When we went in, Mr. Ingalls was making some remarks on the subject, and suggested the propriety of appointing a committee to take the resolves into consideration, but did not make any motion to that effect.

Mr. Keith said, he thought we had not considered the subject sufficiently to act upon it at this time. There might be reasons why we should make the Argus the State paper rather than the Age.

Mr. K. then moved that a committee be appointed to consider and report the subject.

Messrs. Groton, Meguire, Burnham, of Hancock, and Thayer of Waldo, made a few remarks; the motion to refer prevailed, and Messrs. Keith, Burnham, and Smith were appointed the committee.

IN THE HOUSE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 19.

A number of petitions were received, praying for a law against extra judicial oaths.

At ten o'clock the two branches of the Legislature went into convention to choose a Councillor in place of Wm. B. Webber, who declines serving. AMOS ALLEN was chosen on the second ballot.

1st ballot. 2d ballot.

Whole number of votes	188	118
Necessary to a choice	95	90
Amos Allen had	54	122
Andrew Witham	56	33
Ralph C. Johnson	41	21
Gorham Parks	3	3
Ebenezer Knowlton	3	2

The House took up the resolves yesterday offered by Mr. Fessenden, viz:—

Resolved, That the appointment of Commissioner of Insolvency, under the act of the United States, passed March 2, 1831, is an office incompatible with the office of Representative under the eleventh section of art. 4. part third of the Constitution of Maine.

Therefore Resolved, That John D. McCrate holding such appointment, is not entitled to a seat in this House.

Mr. Knowlton moved that the resolves be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Fessenden called for the yeas and nays on that motion, and they were ordered.

Mr. Kent addressed the House in support of the resolve. We had not time yesterday to prepare his remarks for the press, but shall do it to day or tomorrow.

The question of indefinite postponement was decided in the affirmative, 90 to 67.

On motion of Mr. Knowlton, Ordered, That a committee of this House, with such as the Senate may join, be directed to consider the expediency of exempting from attachment and levy of execution the farming tools of every poor debtor throughout the State, with leave to report by bill or otherwise. Messrs. Knowlton, Eveleth and Chandler were appointed the Committee on the part of the House.

The Treasurer's Report was received and laid on the desks of the members. The House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 20.

Ordered, That the Secretary of State be directed to furnish to the Agent appointed to repair to Washington, six copies of Greenleaf's map of Maine, and also to each of our members of Congress a copy of Greenleaf's map of principal rivers, mountains, highlands, &c., and also the said Agent ten copies of the map last mentioned. House concurred.

Mr. Meguire, from the Committee on the North Eastern Boundary, read the following report:

IN SENATE, January 20, 1831.

The Committee of both branches of the Legislature to which was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Northeastern Boundary, with accompanying documents, further report in part the preamble and resolves annexed.

Whereas it appears by the extraordinary recommendation of the King of Holland, acting as arbitrator on the Northeastern Boundary question, that a portion of our territory, of which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and of the State of Maine are joint owners, is sought to be ceded to Great Britain in violation of the rights of property of the former State, and of the rights of property as well as sovereignty of this State, and whereas a crisis has arrived which it is believed calls for the vigorous and united action of Massachusetts and Maine to save the former from the loss of prop-

erty, and the latter from being dismembered; and

Whereas the people of Maine recently separated from the parent state, feel that they will not appeal in vain to the high moral sense as well as the sympathies of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to aid them at this critical juncture in preventing their ancient landmarks from being removed, & a frontier of their territory and citizens from being wrongfully transferred to a foreign power: Therefore

Resolved, That the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts be requested to co-operate with this State in such measures as shall be best calculated to prevent the adoption of a new line for the N. E. Boundary of the United States as recommended by the King of Holland, instead of the old line established by the treaty of 1783, whereby a portion of the territory owned by the two states is jeopardized, and the integrity and sovereignty of this State are threatened.

Resolved, That the Governor with advice of Council be authorized to appoint an agent whose duty it shall be to repair to Boston and deliver to the Executive of Massachusetts a copy of these and other Resolves in relation to the Northeastern Boundary question, passed at this session, with the request that he will lay the same before the Legislature of that Commonwealth, and that he also deliver a copy to each member of the Council and Legislature of said Commonwealth.

After some discussion the resolves were amended by striking out all after the "Governor," in the 2d resolve, and inserting a clause providing for the transmission of resolves of this State, and documents to the Governor of Massachusetts, to be laid before the Legislature of that commonwealth. Thus amended the resolves passed to be engrossed, and were sent to the House. The resolutions came back, the House not concurring in the amendment. The Senate voted to adhere.

IN THE HOUSE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 20.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden,

Ordered, That the committee, on Finance be instructed to consider the expediency of appropriating so much of the money as has been received out of the Massachusetts claim or that may hereafter be received as is necessary to erect a State General Hospital, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

An order, offered by Mr. Kent, was passed instructing to consider the expediency of appropriating so much of the money as has been received out of the Massachusetts claim or that may hereafter be received as is necessary to erect a State General Hospital, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

An order, offered by Mr. Kent, was passed instructing the committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of authorizing towns, when they may agree by vote so to do, to appoint Commissioners of highways with power similar to those held by the town of Portland, instead of highway surveyors, as now by law established, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The preamble and resolutions on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary came from the Senate as amended, and the House concurred in the amendments. Subsequently after some remarks made by Mr. Williams, (who was not in his seat at the time of the adoption of the resolutions) against the amendments of the Senate, Mr. Clifford moved to reconsider the vote whereby the House concurred in those amendments.

The House then voted to reconsider, and the resolutions were adopted and sent to the Senate.

In a short time they came back from the Senate, that body insisting on its amendment to strike out the part sending an agent to Massachusetts.

On motion of Mr. Bean of Corrinna, the House decided to adhere to their former vote, 69 to 31, and a conference was appointed on the part of the House, consisting of Messrs. Williams, Fessenden, and Clifford.

IN THE SENATE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21.

Messrs. Ingalls, Keith, and Thayer were appointed a committee of conference to meet a committee of the House on the disagreement of the two houses upon the Boundary resolves.

Mr. Ingalls from the committee of conference, on the part of the Senate upon the disagreement with the House in relation to the N. E. Boundary resolves, reported that the committee had been unable to come to any agreement, and that the Senate ought to adhere.

After some debate, in which Messrs. Keith, Eastman, Burnham, Groton and Meguire took part, the question was put, and the Senate recessed.

IN THE HOUSE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 21.

A message was received from the Senate proposing a convention this day at 10 o'clock for the choice of a Senator instead of the Hon. B. Pike, deceased, and informing the House that H. Porter and J. A. Merrill were the constitution-

al candidates, to fill said vacancies.—House concurred.

At 10 o'clock a convention was formed, and Horace Porter was elected, having received 78 out of 145 votes.

On motion of Mr. O'Brien, Ordered, That the Committee, on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so modifying the militia law, that no more than one day's duty shall be required in each year.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 23.

Leave to withdraw was reported and granted on petition of Joshua Young. Bill to add \$25,000 to the Capital Stock of the Central Bank passed to be engrossed.

Bill to incorporate township No. 1, in Penobscot, into a town to be called Milton, read twice.

Mr. Emerson from Committee on Banks, reported bill to add \$50,000 to the capital of the Bangor Commercial Bank, read twice.

Mr. Porter was appointed on several committees vacated by the death of Mr. Pike.

The Senate took up the resolve appropriating \$5000 to be given to Jabez Bradbury agent of the Mattanawcook road, to enable him to complete that road.

After some discussion, and the adoption of an amendment of Mr. Meguire, making the resolve read "a sum not exceeding \$5,000," it passed to be engrossed.

A message was received from the Governor, with some documents relating to the Massachusetts militia Claims. Referred to a select joint committee, on which Messrs. Meguire and Burnham were appointed.

The joint Committee on the accounts of the Treasurer, reported that they had examined his accounts and found them to be correct.

MONDAY, Jan. 23.

On motion of Mr. Sproute,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting by law, all persons over 30, and under 45 years of age, from performing military duty, except so far as to require them to keep, and annually exhibit necessary equipments; also, to inquire into the expediency of allowing all officers and soldiers a reasonable compensation for their time while performing military duty, and to make officers liable to a fine for the non-performance of duty.

An order was introduced by Mr. Shapleigh to instruct the joint standing committee who have under consideration the expediency of passing a law exempting from attachment and execution, all farming utensils, to inquire into the expediency of including in said exemption, a man's dwelling house, barn, out houses, an acre of land and one yoke of oxen, in all cases where it shall be made to appear that the man is honest, temperate and industrious, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Jarvis proposed to amend by striking out the word one, and inserting in lieu thereof the word fifty, so as to read fifty acres, &c. Mr. J. also moved further to amend by adding after the word oxen, "and no man shall be under any legal responsibility to pay his own debts."

The first amendment was adopted.—Mr. Carey moved that the further consideration of the order be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Dane arose and said he hoped the House would not indefinitely postpone the consideration of this order.—Mr. D. said when propositions so extravagant as this were made, he thought the House ought to express an opinion against it at once and not let it pass off in silence as an indefinite postponement would. The last amendment was lost, and then the House refused to pass the order, 93 to 5.

22D CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

In Senate, Tuesday Jan. 24, Mr. Sprague submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post road from the Upper Village in Farmington, in the State of Maine, passing by Keith's Mills, in the town of Chesterville, through the North Easterly corner of Fayette, by the Village at Taylor's Mills in Mount Vernon and Hoyt's Tavern in Deerfield and the State House in Augusta and the town of Hallowell in said State.

Mr. HAYNE presented the memorial of the minority of the South Carolina Legislature, opposed to nullification, against the protecting system, which, without debate, was referred to the committee on Finance.

In the House, Tuesday, Jan. 24, Mr. WATMOUGH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported bills relative to Naval Schools, and to authorize a revision of the rules and regulations of the Naval service of the United States.

The resolution submitted by Mr. JEFFERSON, on the 12th Jan. in relation to the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of removing from the United States, and her Territories,

the free people of color, was considered. A motion to lay the subject on the table was lost—Yeas 71, Nays 104. The merits of the resolution was then discussed by Messrs. Jenifer and R. Coke, jr. until the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business. The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise the claim of the United States on the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, was passed.—The Apportionment Bill was again taken up, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Wayne addressed the committee about two hours in favor of the amendment proposed by Mr. Hubbard, to strike out 48 and insert 44,000 as the ratio, when he gave way to a motion for the committee to rise, which was carried.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, FEB. 7.

"Hang out your banner on the outward wall."
FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN SERGEANT.

The Jeffersonian, as might be expected, comes out against Mr. Clay, denouncing his conduct beneath the dignity of a man, because he wrote a letter to Gov. Barbor, with the request to have it read before the Baltimore Convention "if his name was mentioned as being a suitable one to place before the American people as a candidate for the Presidency." O, wonderful! Why dont the Jeffersonian do merited justice to Gen. Jackson, and show his own consistency? Did not Gen. Jackson write to a certain individual to have himself nominated by the Legislature of a certain State for the Presidency in preference to any other man. Mr. Clay, in his letter, expressed his sentiments upon the subject of his nomination as follows:—

"For one, I anxiously wish that the Convention, dismissing every feeling of previous attachment or predilection, will now make impartially such an estimate and selection; and should their choice fall upon any individual other than myself, it shall have, not only my hearty acquiescence and concurrence, but my cordial and zealous co-operation."

Thus Mr. Clay expresses his entire willingness to have a more capable man nominated for President than himself, and would render his hearty co-operation to secure the election of such an one. But what is the language of Gen. Jackson upon the subject of the Presidency? He in fact would make the people (and probably does office holders) believe that he is the "greatest and best" of all men for President of the U. S. We admit that he has been the greatest President for removing faithful officers, and the best President for gratifying the wishes of office seekers. But the benefits which he has conferred upon the people of the U. S. we consider no greater than those of any other President; and that if we had had any other man which has been named for that office, (not excluding Capt. Jack Downing) we should have been better off as a nation.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of a new paper published in Gardiner, by Messrs. SHELTON & HOLMES, entitled the AMERICAN STANDARD, at \$2.00 per annum if paid within six months, or \$2.50 if payment be delayed after that time. It will stand aloof from the party politics of the day, and be devoted mostly to the interest of the farmer and mechanic. We wish it success.

THE LADY'S BOOK for January is received. We have not yet read its contents. The embellishments of the latest Fashions are very handsome.

In another column will be found a Prospectus of a new paper to be published in this place, the first number of which will be issued about the middle of May next. All Post Masters are requested to act as Agents for the work, and retain 10 per cent. of all remittances which they make to the publisher.

The nomination of Martin Van Buren as Minister to England by the President, has been rejected in the Senate of the U. S. by the casting vote of the Vice President.

Mr. CLAY'S Speech in the Senate upon the reduction of duties, will be published in our next paper.

The request of the Saturday Courier will be complied with in our next.

LYCEUM.—WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT.
Question.—Are the Fashions more injurious to the community than the present system of credit?

MISSISSIPPI.—A Natches paper utters the opinion, that within six months that State has been so politically revolutionized as to be pronounced a Calhoun rather than a Jackson State—and remarks furthermore, that if Mr. Calhoun was fairly before the people, he would take the vote of the Mississippians, who prefer him to Jackson. It also expresses a fear, that the next contest in that State will be between Clay and Calhoun, instead of Clay and Jackson.

It is stated in the Rutland Herald that a respectable colored man of that town, on attempting to shave himself, recently found his razor to move very glibly,—when he found that the beard all came out by the roots, and soon after his head became completely bald. He had before had abundance of hair and a stiff beard, and has always enjoyed good health.

CHOLERA.—This disease has broken out on board the U. S. ship John Adams which conveyed Commodore Porter to Constantinople, and afterwards proceeded to the Black Sea and entered Russian ports which were or had been infected with this disease. The first cases occurred on the 23d of August, while the ship was at Constantinople on her return to the Mediterranean. Three men were seized by it; the first notice they gave of the attack was by a sudden and "falling like stones" on the deck.—The vessel immediately sailed, and at the last accounts was at an island near Smyrna, where the ruins of an old building had been fitted up as a hospital, to which all the sick had been removed.—Up to the 2d of September eleven had died, and there were then fifty sick, of whom six only were considered dangerous. Green. Gaz.

Distressing Fire in Duxbury.—The house of Capt. Jacob Weston, in Duxbury, with all its contents was consumed by fire on Tuesday night last, and melancholy to relate, Capt. Weston, Mr. George Cushman, and the widow of the late Mr. Nathaniel Southworth, all perished in the flame. Mr. Barstow, wife and child escaped by jumping from the window with nothing but their night clothes on. It is not known how the fire originated.—Boston Commercial Gazette.

Atrocious Murder.—The St. Louis Times of the 24th ult. states that a man named Johnson, of Franklin township, was shot while asleep in bed with his wife and child. The shot was discharged through a window of the room in which they slept. The murderer had not been discovered.

Another.—Mr. McCants, a respectable citizen of Columbus county, Geo. while sitting by his fireside on the night of the 29th ult. was attacked by a fellow with a large knife, who stabbed him in his head and neck. A struggle ensued, when the assassin procured an axe with which he beat his head to pieces.

Difference between the rich and poor.—All recollect what an excitement the murder of Mr. White, of Salem, caused. The Gov. went himself to Salem to investigate the affair, and offered a reward in behalf of the State of \$1000 for detecting the murderers, &c. &c.

Mr. Page, of Newburyport, has recently been murdered, at noon day, in his shop, in a public and frequented part of the town, and the event excites not the notice of Gov. Lincoln, and hardly that of the public. Mr. White was a rich man—Mr. Page was only a mechanic.—Boston Post.

The late Stephen Girard's income.—From the bequest in Stephen Girard's will it is estimated that the gross amount of his immense property is nearly \$15,000,000. Calculating the interest at 6 per cent. and the year at 360 days, it will furnish the following curious result.

Income per annum, -	\$900,000
" per month, -	75,000
" per day, -	2,500
" per hour, -	140
" per minute, -	1 73

Parliamentary Qualifications.—A candidate by the name of Chadwick, in standing for a seat in the British House of Commons, sums up his qualifications thus:

"I am a man of family; I am a man of no business—I have never been used to it; but I can shout, laugh, hawl and spit; and cough, stamp, hiss, hoot and huzza; and what more can be wanted from an M. P.? I do not doubt but my stamping, shouting, &c. would have as much effect in the House of Commons as most speeches generally have."

Seasonable.—Watermelons are advertised in the Norfolk Herald of the 21st Dec.—Cool and refreshing.

OLD TIMES.—The late respectable and worthy Mr. Claxton, so long a door keeper of the House of Representatives of the United States, used to say, that when he was first appointed to that office it was a part of his business to attend the arrival of the mails at the Post office, to carry to the House the letters and papers addressed to the members, which in general, he could conveniently do in his pockets—but, sometimes, had to put a few in his hat. We believe now that considerable more than an average of two Dearborn waggon loads of letters and papers are received at the House of Representatives, and as many sent away. Nile's Register.

MARRIED.
In Dixfield, Mr. Ansel Staples to Miss Rebecca R. Hutchinson, both of D.—Mr. Frederick Wilson of Canton, to Miss Anna Parker of Dixfield.
In Buckfield, 29th Dec. Mr. George P. Robinson of Mt. Vernon, to Miss Eleanor Irish of B.

DIED.
In Sumner, Mr. Benjamin Cox, a revolutionary soldier, aged 85.
In Concord, Mr. Samuel Wheeler, aged 88, a revolutionary soldier.
In Paris, of the influenza, Mrs. wife of Daniel Holden Esq. aged about 55.
In Freeman, John Burbank, a revolutionary soldier, 77.

PROSPECTUS OF A PAPER TO BE PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN NORWAY, ME. TO BE ENTITLED THE JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.

KNOWING well the desire of many of the People of this County for a paper that shall be free from PARTY POLITICS, and their wish to have one that shall be useful in every other respect, it is proposed to publish one with the above title, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the undertaking. In conducting a paper of this character, it will be our endeavor to destroy the evil spirit of all party, rather than advocate any one in particular. We would rather be the bearer of the olive branch than the fire-brand, amongst the conflicting interests of the community; by endeavoring to prove that, undoubted, but neglected or forgotten truth—the interest, the true interest of ONE, is the interest of ALL; and chiefly would we endeavor to show not only that the laborer is worthy of his hire, but that it is for the interest of his employer, as well as himself, that he should have a fair remunerating price for his toil. We would claim for the children of industry, a perfect equality of rights and privileges, with those for whose profit they labor. A comprehensive survey of our own and Foreign Affairs, with a concise summary of every thing interesting and worthy of record will complete what may be termed the political department. The interests of Education, Science, Agriculture, and the Arts will be specially attended to. In fact no pains will be spared to make it what it aspires to be, an interesting Family Newspaper.

TERMS.—The "Journal of the Times" will be printed on nice paper with fair type, at \$1 per annum if paid within three months—or \$1.25 if payment be delayed six months from the date of the subscription.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

THE WEEKLY MORNING COURIER AND New-York Enquirer.

ON Saturday, the 23th January inst. the Proprietors of the Morning Courier and New York Enquirer, intend publishing on the largest folio sheet ever issued, a Weekly Newspaper to contain ALL that appears during the week in their daily paper. It will be published on fine paper with new type; and to place it within the reach of all classes of the community, it will be afforded to subscribers at the reduced price of THREE DOLLARS, PAYABLE ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

In consequence of the other Daily Papers in New York, determining not to board vessels and receive their news on Sunday, the Publishers of the Courier and Enquirer, have lately invested THIRTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS in a separate news establishment, consisting of one schooner of ninety tons, one of sixty tons, and the necessary row boats. This establishment is supported at the annual expense of SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS, and vessels from Europe are boarded at sea and their news disseminated through the country with great despatch, long before they reach the harbor.

In its politics, the Courier and Enquirer is purely Democratic—adhering to the principles and usages of the Republican Party, and advocating the re-election of General Jackson to the Presidency. Its columns are alike devoted to Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Morals, Literature and the Fine Arts. In Morals however, it does not act upon the creed of Fanatics or Bigots, but on the contrary, inculcates those principles of morality and religion only, which are founded upon peace and good will to all mankind—the fruit of which is tolerance and brotherly affection instead of "persecution for opinion's sake."

Upwards of FOUR THOUSAND copies of the Courier and Enquirer are published Daily, and more than THREE THOUSAND Semi-weekly;—and in the City of N. York its daily circulation is known to be more than an hundred per cent. greater than any other paper. Those facts are referred to, as affording the only commentary the Proprietors can with propriety offer on the quality of the matter which will be found in their contemplated weekly publication.

It is intended to publish 17,300 copies of the first number of the paper, which will be distributed in different parts of the Country, and one copy sent to each Postmaster in the U. States in order that a specimen of the publication may be examined.

TERMS.
Daily Paper \$10 per annum } Payable
Semi-Weekly Paper 4 per annum } in
Weekly Paper 3 per annum } advance.

Any person who may obtain eight subscribers to the Weekly paper, and remit the amount, shall be furnished with a copy gratis; and to companies of ten subscribers, who associate and remit twenty-five dollars, it will be sent for \$250 each per annum.

Post Masters who have no objections to act as our Agents, are requested to receive subscriptions and remit the money at the risk of the Publishers, at the time of ordering the paper. It is expected that they will retain in their hands 10 per cent. of the amount received, as a remuneration for their trouble.

PROSPECTUS TO THE PUBLIC.

THE circulation of SYLVESTER'S REPORTER, COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, and NEW-YORK PRICE CORRECTOR, having far exceeded the anticipations of the Proprietor, it being widely extended through every State and Territory in the Union, also in Upper and Lower Canada, and the West India Islands—it is proposed to enlarge it to the imperial size, on the issuing of the first No. in January, 1832.

In addition to a large portion of miscellaneous and literary matter, original and selected, it will contain much useful and valuable information, not only to professional and mercantile men, but to the farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer. A complete and correct list of all the BROKEN BANKS in the Union will be given, together with an account of all the latest COUNTERFEIT NOTES in circulation. Also the prices of the bills of the various branches in the U. S., designating the discounts at which they are received in this city. It will contain the "PRICES CURRENT" of the New-York Market, corrected weekly; the value of the Stock of all the Banks, Insurance, and other incorporated Companies; the prices of gold, silver, and the various rates of EXCHANGE with the principal commercial cities of Europe. Every No. will also contain a detailed statement of all the AUTHORIZED LOTTERIES under the management of Messrs. Yates & McIntyre, with their days of drawings, prices of Tickets, list of Prizes, and the numbers of each Lottery as drawn.

The subscription price of the paper will be \$2.50 per annum, payable in advance; and from the fact of its very extensive circulation, and great number of copies sent to distant subscribers, it is confidently believed to be a valuable vehicle wherein persons of every grade may advertise their different avocations.

Advertisements for any period of time, will be conspicuously inserted on reasonable terms, and no pains or expense will be spared to make it an interesting, valuable, and useful paper.

S. J. SYLVESTER.

Cash in Market!

In various sums to suit purchasers, only by calling or sending to Barton's and buying a Ticket. He has just sold a prize of Five Hundred Dollars, and is disposing of them every week.
Jan. 30, 1832. 3wis 33

NOTICE

TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers have purchased the right of making and vending JOSEPH D. PRESCOTT'S Improved WIN-NOWING MACHINE, for the towns of Turner, Buckfield, Paris, Hartford, Sumner, Hebron, Oxford, Norway, Greenwood and Woodstock, and have commenced the business of manufacturing said machines.

Persons wishing to supply themselves with the above article are requested to call and examine for themselves.
Terms liberal.

EZRA F. BEAL.

WM. STEVENS.

Norway, Jan. 10, 1832. 30ff

GERMAN ELIXER.

An invaluable medicine for Colds, Coughs, and Influenza, for sale at the Oxford Bookstore. ASA BARTON, Agent for the State. 3wis 33

New Goods. Cheap for Cash!!

JERE. MITCHELL

HAS just received a good assortment of Domestic and Foreign GOODS, among which are Bombazetts, Merinos, Circassians, Camblets, Camblet Plaid, Flannel, Padding, Buckram, Duck, Calicoes, Cambrics, Muslins, Bobinet Lace, Footing, Edging, Pearling, Piping, Gimp, Ticking, Crapes, Brown Sheetings, do. Shirtings, bleached do., Bonnet SILKS, Millinett, Battiste, Cane, Linen, Vestings, Coat Buttons, Vest do., Pearl do., Ribbons, Belt do., Tapes, Twist, Sewing Silks, Braid, Cord, Floss, Wound Wire, Hooks and Eyes, Pins, Kid Gloves, Silk do., Flag Silk Hdkfs., Imitation do., Fancy do., Cravats, Suspensers, Factory Gingham, Umbrellas, Copperplate, Batting, Wicking, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Y. H. Tea, Souchong do., Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Starch, Leaf Sugar, Brown do., Tobacco, Rice, Raisins, S. Soap, Corn Brooms, Fish, Glass, blown Salt, Indigo, Nutmegs, Cloves, Bedcords, Pasta Blacking, Combs, Sal Nitro, Walters, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,

**Crockery & Glassware,
Drugs, Medicines,
&c. &c. &c.**

As it is the intention of J. M. to sell exclusively for Cash, persons wishing to purchase any articles in his line of business will do well to call.
Norway Village, Dec. 22, 1831. 28ff

Great Bargains,

ARE to be had at the store of the subscriber, A No. 1, Mitchell's Buildings, (opposite David Dana's) among which are—

**BLACK, BLUE, OLIVE, BROWN & MIXT
Broad and Pelisse
CLOTHS;**

from 150 to 400; English MERINOS and CIRCASSIANS, 30 to 50 cts.; Wide Bk. and Col'd. LUSTRING SILKS fm 50 to 67 cts.; Wide GREEN LUSTRING, 57 cts.; CRAPEs, from 250 to 350; POMERES 42; good dark CALICOES from 10 to 20; SHAWLS of all kinds; FANCY Hdkfs. 17 to 75 cts.; Super Flag SILK Hdkfs. yard square 75 cts.; Col'd Cambrics yard wide 16 cts.; Do. do. 3-4 wide 12 1-2 cts.; large Linen and Cotton Damask TABLE CLOTHS 50 to 72 1/2; GLOVES 25 cts.—fashionable Belt Ribbons 10 to 20 cts.—FRAYS 25 cts.—CAMBLETS 33—Bk. and col'd BOMBAZETTS 17 to 25 cts.—GREEN FLANNELS 30 cts.—wide BOCKING 42 cts.—SHEETINGS 9 to 12—Super TICKINGS 15 to 26 cts. Also, white Cambrics, Muslins, Cotton Hdkfs. Buttons, Sewing Silk, Twist, &c. &c. at the lowest prices.

WANTED,

Good White and Blue Mixt and col'd Woolen YARN, Undressed and Full CLOTHS, for which the highest price will be give. And any person from the Country wishing to purchase any article or dispose of their cloths on reasonable terms, will find no necessity for "GOING FARTHER."

W. D. LITTLE.

Portland, Dec. 16, 1833. 12w27

The American Farmer,

A neat weekly paper in quarto form, edited by GIDEON B. SMITH, is published in Baltimore, (Md.) by I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, at \$5 per annum.

It is devoted exclusively to agriculture, horticulture, and rural and domestic economy. It contains also every week the prices current in the commercial and common markets, of the principal commodities which farmers want to buy or sell, and such intelligence foreign and domestic, as is interesting to them, with regard to the current value of their produce.

CONTENTS of No. 46, Vol. 13.
On Wheat turned to Cheat or Chess, by David Thomas—On the Formation in New York, of a State Agricultural Society—On the Culture of the Sweet Potatoe, in Reply to Q. in the corner—On the Culture of the Vine, Experiments in Training to avoid the Rot, by Dr. James Davis—On the Tannary Gallica, employed as a Hedge, by Dr. Wm. Hall—On the culture of Asparagus—On Fruit Trees, Season for Transplanting, Manner of Planting, Culture, &c. Grape Vine, Inquiry—Instructions for Fishermen, by Col. James Fenwick; Seine Hauling, Rigging, &c.—Heating by Hot Water—Stealing Fruit—Apples of Sodom—Chester County, Pennsylvania—Fish Ponds—Editorial—Prices Current of Country Produce in the New York and Baltimore Markets—Advertisements.

WANTED immediately at this office, an industrious and steady young man as an Apprentice.

HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term in Hebron Academy will commence on Wednesday the 22d day of February next, under the tuition of Mr. DUDLEY P. BAILY, a graduate of Bowdoin College, who is sufficiently recommended by proper and competent judges as sustaining a good standing as a scholar, and well qualified for the service he has undertaken, and of unblemished moral character. He is also recommended by those who have employed him, as an acceptable instructor. Therefore youths of both sexes are invited to try the advantages of this Institution, and it is confidently believed, that their reasonable expectations will not be disappointed.

JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.

Jan. 17, 1832. 32

Albion Corn Plaster!

THE Albion Corn Plaster softens the corn, however old and tough, and extracts it to the very roots.—The relief afforded is gentle, immediate and thorough.

The Proprietor begs leaves to submit the following case, from Mr. Stowell, who is well known to the inhabitants of this city, especially at the south end, and at South Boston, as a very respectable citizen.

A CASE.

Sir—I do not hesitate to give my most unqualified approbation in favor of your valuable Albion Corn Plaster. By the use of less than a box, Mrs. Stowell has been cured of a corn on each foot, which had been exceeding, ly troublesome and painful for years; and I think it but justice to your invaluable preparation to add, (for the encouragement of those, who owing to repeated disappointments in the various remedies resorted to, have finally despaired of a cure,) that your Plaster cured her corns after trying other highly recommended remedies to no purpose; and what increases my confidence in the superiority of your Plaster, is the fact, that it has been used by several of my neighbors with equally good success.

(Signed) SETH STOWELL,
Keeper of the Toll-house, South Boston Bridge.
Mr. T. KIDDER,
Proprietor of the Conway Medicines.
Boston, June 17th, 1829.
* Price 50 cents.

SORE

AND INFLAMED EYES!
THE studious, the weakly, and others, who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of that delicate organ, will be able to obtain a most pleasant and invaluable application, in

DUMFRIES' EYE WATER.

This well established Wash for the Eye, is perfectly innocent, and gives immediate relief, even in very aggravated cases of soreness and inflammation. Price 25 cents.

THE TOOTH ACHER!

THIS agonizing disorder is cured in its most painful stages, by one of the most simple as well as powerful remedies known in modern practice. The

CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS afford instant relief, without inflicting the slightest injury on the teeth.—They are applied externally to the parts affected, with the greatest ease and expedition, and generally operate as a soothing lenitive to the suffering patient. Price 50 cents a box.

DYSPEPSIA,

Of most obstinate character, after having baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and witnessed the most highly recommended medical preparation, has been checked, relieved, and cured, in a number of instances in and about this city, by using for a short time Dr. RICE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, AND ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,

in connexion, according to the directions accompanying the Specific. It is also one of the best medicines known for Sick Headache, Sickness at the Stomach, Nausea, and Flatulences. Price of the Specific and Pills 50 cents each.

* * None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines. Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

FOR SALE,

A Good New Single SLEIGH.—Terms liberal. Inquire at this office. Jan. 17.

Book and Job Printing
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

POETRY.

[From the Detroit Gazette.]
THE CHOICE.
ADDRESSED TO A YOUNG LADY.

A sweet, retiring, modest mien,
Not shunning, and not seeking to be seen;
A taste in dress, and each domestic care,
Neat but not gaudy, pleasing without glare—
Such have I often wished "Heaven's last best gift" should be;
Such have I oft with joy remarked in thee.

Benevolent to all, to sooth or cure.
And a firm friend to all the virtuous poor;
The poor in worldly goods or bon ton merit.
The sunk in sickness, and the bowed in spirit:
This have I often hoped "Heaven's last best gift" would be;
This have I oft with joy remarked in thee.

Possessing spirit, yet a gentle creature;
Lover of quiet and the charms of nature;
With no vain rage to simmer, glare, or roam;
Blessed if abroad, but mostly pleased at home.
Such have I fondly hoped "Heaven's last best gift" would be;
Such have I oft admired, sweet maid, in thee.

In person comely, rather than renowned;
In books conversant, rather than profound;
With too much sense to slight domestic duty.
Or sigh to shine a wit or flaunt a beauty:
Such have I fondly wished "Heaven's last best gift" to me;
Such have I seen thee oft, and ever hope to see.

In virtue principled, in love sincere,
In manners guarded, in expression clear;
Kind to all others in a just degree,
But fixed—devoted—loving only me.
This have I ever hoped "Heaven's last best gift" would be;
This have I sought, and, Heaven-blessed, found in thee.

Thou in whose gentle manners, polished mind,
Grace, sweetness, taste, benevolence, are joined;
Sense to engage, a naivete to admire,
Vivacity to please, and love itself to fire:
Thou have I fondly hoped "Heaven's last best gift" to me,
And all my hopes of bliss are hopes of thee.

From the American Turf Register.

Singular Method of taking a Bear.—An officer of our army, on duty in the interior of Louisiana, observed at a house where he had put up for the night, several bear skins, and one of them particularly large. He entered into conversation about them, and received the following account of the manner in which one of the bears had been taken.

A man had gone out to drive in his cattle, a few days before, mounted, but with no other weapon than a cow whip. A cow whip consists of a stiff round whip stock about three feet long, supplied with a lash of twisted raw hide, nearly thirty feet long. The lash is coiled up to be used on the arm, and is thrown out with great violence by those who are expert with it.

While armed with this whip and hunting up his cattle, the man came suddenly upon a large bear. Thinking to have a bit of fun in the lone woods, he gave the bear a whack with his whip. Bruin growled and made battle. The horse sprang out of his reach with his rider, who gathered up his lash, closed again and gave another whack, and continued the contest in this way about an hour, the bear sorely annoyed and enraged, but unable to cope with the activity of the horse, who always sprang off after a throw of the whip.

The bear attempted several times to climb a tree, but was as frequently brought down by a severe stroke from the formidable whip. At last, he seemed to be bothered and disposed to beg off, and now for the first time, it entered into the head of the man to drive him to the house, which was about six miles from the scene of action. He commenced by heading him and whacking him with the whip when pursuing any direction but the one he wished him to follow, which poor bruin, after some efforts to avoid it, quietly took, finding no peace in any other way. Getting him at last into a cow path leading to the house and flogging him severely whenever he left it, he got the bear to move moderately in the path, making but few efforts to leave it, and sure of a heavy whack whenever he did. In this way he drove him until within hail of the house, when calling to another man who was there, he came out with his rifle and shot him.

The officer thinking it an extraordinary adventure, took great pains to ascertain its correctness from several individuals who were at the house, two of whom were "in at the death." He saw, also, the man who performed the feat, and who corroborated all that he had previously heard from his host. They spoke of it as no great affair, and assured him that with a good horse and one of those whips, they would undertake to drive a bear any direction and any distance. They were of the best class of frontier settlers, brave and enterprising, and without affectation or disposition to deceive.

The Richmond Whig states that propositions were made on Thursday last, in the General Assembly of Virginia, which brought on a debate on the whole question of Slavery, physical and moral.

[From the Daily Courier.]

AUGUSTA, State of Maine, Jan. 23, 1832.

To the Editor of the Portland Courier, again.

Dear friend. The more I write to you, it seems to me the better I like you. I believe there is not but one person that I set so much by and that is Gen. Jackson, who was so kind as to give me a commission, and let me have spending money besides. I'm pretty much out of money now, and the man that I board with keeps dunning me for pay; so I wish you would be so kind as to send me four or five dollars till I get some from the President. I write for it last week, and I think I shall get it in a few days. I told you in my last letter, if I got over the fureza, you should hear from me pretty often. I'm getting nicely again now. I don't cough more than once in five minutes or so, and my toes and ears that were froze so bad coming up from Madawaska are nearly healed over. All I have to do to 'em now is just to grease 'em a little when I go to bed at night and in the morning when I get up. I have to keep a handkerchief over my ears yet when I go out, but my toes are so well I don't limp hardly a mite. As to our legislative business we get along middling well, but not quite so fast as I thought we should, considering it goes by steam. One reason I suppose is because Mr. Knowlton has been a good deal unwell and couldn't take it and drive it right in end as he used to. But he's got well now, so I hope the wheels will begin to buzz again.

About the quarrel that our party's got into, I'm pesky afraid it'll blow us up yet; and I don't know what we shall do to stop it. We've had a caucus as I told you we should in my last letter, and tried to hush matters up as well as we could. But some of 'em are so grouty, I expect nothing but what they'll belch out again.

Judge Preble was there, and he spoke beautifully, just like a father talking to his children. I don't think but what he would give up every cent of property he's got in the world if that would make peace and harmony in the republican party, it hurts his feelings so to see 'em differ. I was glad the Argus took my advice and kept back the reply to the Age. I think the Argus will try to stop the quarrel as much as it can, but as for the Age I don't know what we shall do with it. The editor is as stubborn as a mule. Notwithstanding everything we've done here to try to quiet matters, he's determined to kick up a bobby yet. If you'll ask — in Portland to show you a letter that he had 'tother day from the editor of the Age, you'll find this young editor says he's determined to throw the Judge flat on his back. He says the game is lofty, but he hopes by a steady pull, and well directed fire, to bring him down. I didn't know this till after Judge Preble was gone from here, or I should have told him about it.

I wish you would just tell Mr. Preble about it before he starts to Washington, so he may keep a good look out; for it would be a pity to have him shot on the way, boundary question and all. We had a little bit of a tussle here to see who should be appointed agent to go to Washington to tell the President to hold on to the territory down to Madawaska. Mr. Preble and Mr. Deane and I were the principal candidates. Some thought Mr. Preble ought to go because it would be for the interest of the republican party; and some thought Mr. Deane ought to go because he had been down there a good deal and knew all about the Madawaska country; and some thought I ought to go because I had been down there the last of any body, and because I was such good friends with the President, I should be likely to do better than any body else could. I thought my claims were the strongest, and the Governor said he thought so too. But he said as affairs now stood, it wouldn't do to appoint any body but Mr. Preble. And as I know Mr. Preble would give up any thing for the good of the party, I thought I ought to do the same.

And besides I don't know as I ought to go off just now, for I had a letter yesterday from one of my subalterns down to Madawaska, that there's some trouble there; some of the Sargents had been breaking orders, &c. and I don't know but I shall have to go down and Court martial 'em. I wish you would send me one of them a little court martial books that they've been printing for the State, so I may know what to do with 'em. For they say the book tells all about how the officers must behave, and how they must dress, and which leg they must wear the Prussian sprig on, and all about it.

You see the Legislators have taken the Lotteries in tow. Folks about here say there's been a great deal of monkey carried on in that business, and if there is, the Legislature is determined to have it out and see what it is.

But the stage is just going, and I must tell you good by for to day. Your friend,

Capt. JACK DOWNING.

KENNEBUNK BANK.—The Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal states that the concerns of this Bank are to be finally wound up on the 17th of March next—after which time no bills will be redeemed.

Prospectus of a New Volume.

ATKINSON'S CASKET.

OR GEMS OF

Literature, Wit, and Sentiment.

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL.

Each number containing 48 royal octavo pages of letter press, embellished with at least one copperplate, and several wood engravings, and one or more pieces of music.—The work forms at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages, to which an elegant engraved title page and a general index are added.

The number of volumes of the CASKET which have already been published, and the faithfulness and punctuality of the publisher in fulfilling his contracts with his patrons, in respect to their contents, are sufficient, with those at all acquainted with the work, to show its true character.

The constantly increasing patronage bestowed on the CASKET has enabled the publisher to make considerable improvements in the work. Its typographical appearance is much changed for the better, and the contents are much enriched. He believes that the volume now proposed will not be exceeded in respect to typographical execution, the quantity and quality of the engravings, and the value of the contents, by any other periodical; and he safely asserts it to be the cheapest publication of the kind in the country.

The facilities for obtaining suitable articles for this work, have, of late, much increased. Some of the best literary publications of Europe are regularly received at the office of the CASKET, as well as the prominent American Periodicals. From both, selections are made with much care. To secure a sufficient quantity of ORIGINAL MATTER, and to enable men of talent to prosecute their labors with success, and contribute to advance the literature and science of our own country, the publisher gives a compensation to his correspondents, commensurate to the support he receives.

In respect to the embellishments which appear in the work, the publisher believes that no other periodical has such a profusion of elegant and expensive engravings. Executed in general by the first artists in the city, they will suffer nothing by a comparison. These form a considerable item in the expenses of the work, and in one year exceed the whole cost of publishing some periodicals, for the same length of time, the subscription price of which is no less than the CASKET. The subjects of the engravings will continue to be as heretofore—Portraits of distinguished characters; plates of the *Newest Fashions*, both of Europe and America; *Views of American Scenery*, particularly striking and interesting; *Natural History*; *Embroidering*; *Foreign and Domestic Architecture*; *Botanical Plants*, and whatever other subjects may be deemed calculated to instruct, interest and amuse.

To inculcate sound virtuous precepts, and guard the thoughtless against the snares of vice; to lead the youthful mind to the contemplation of those sublime and all important subjects which deeply affect his prosperity; to give a taste for the rich, pleasing and beneficial enjoyments of literature and learning, and to hold out inducements for the young to cultivate their powers and enrich their understandings with substantial information, are matters which the publisher trusts he will ever keep in view. He is gratified in looking over his past labors, to find no language or sentiment recorded, calculated to detract from the beauty of virtue, or to show vice in a less hideous aspect than it really is.

Due attention is also paid to Poetry, Anecdotes, Light Reading, Amusing Sketches, and those elegances which relieve the mind from the labor of close study, which refresh the understanding, and give a zest to graver and more important compositions.

Each number of the CASKET contains at least one piece of Music, which is selected and arranged expressly for the work. The popular and newest airs are always at command to afford a judicious selection.

Notwithstanding the many extra expenditures and the heavy expense of the fine engravings, given monthly, it is not the intention of the publisher to increase the price of the CASKET. When paid in advance it will be furnished for twelve months for \$2.50; or for \$3.00, if not paid until the end of the year. Agents at a distance remitting six subscriptions are entitled to a copy GRATIS, and 10 per cent. for collections. Complete sets for 1823, 1829, and 1830, supplied to order.

Orders FREE OF POSTAGE, will meet prompt attention. Persons at a distance will find the mail a safe conveyance for ordering the work and enclosing remittances.

*Subscriptions for the above received at this office, and forwarded free of expense.

PREMIUMS.

THE publishers of the LADY'S BOOK, impelled by a sense of gratitude for the unprecedented patronage which has been bestowed upon their work, and anxious to improve its character by every means in their power, have determined to offer the following premiums, viz:—

FOR THE BEST ORIGINAL TALE,

WRITTEN FOR THE LADY'S BOOK,

200 DOLLARS.

FOR THE BEST ORIGINAL POEM,

SUITABLE FOR PUBLICATION IN THE LADY'S BOOK,

50 DOLLARS!

Competitors for the Premiums, will address their communications, free of postage to: L. A. GODEY & Co. No. 112 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, before the first day of June, 1832, at which time, as many as shall have been received, will be submitted to a committee of literary persons, whose judgment shall determine the distribution of prizes.

Accompanying each communication, the name of the writer must be furnished. If secrecy is preferred, the name may be enclosed in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened except in the case of the successful candidate.

It will, of course be understood that all articles submitted for these premiums will be absolutely at the discretion of the publishers.

The publication of the Tales and Poems will be commenced immediately after the award is made.

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1.25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, or Agent Maine. Dec. 7.

WANTED, in payment for the Observer all kinds of Produce. Also—WOOD and BARK.

NEW FALL GOODS.

S. K. WELTON

HAS recently received (at the old stand of HOS. HARROD,) Corner of Exchange and MIDDLE STREETS,

a complete assortment of

Fall and Winter

Goods.

SUCH AS

LONDON, GERMAN,

BROADCLOTHS.

AND AMERICAN

Blue, Black, Mix'd, Brown, Olive Brown, Green & Mulberry; Drab, Blue, Black and Mix'd CASSIMERES; SATINETTS; Bombazettes—Circassians; English, French and German MERINO'S; English and American FLANNELS; Real Goat's Hair; Imitation & Plaid; Tartan Plaids—Petersham Coating—Kersey—Dark and Light CALICOES of every description.

Changeable Gros de Nap Gros de Warsaw Bl'k, Blue Bl'k Gros de Berlin Gros de Swiss Bl'k Twill d Sinechaw

CANTON CRAPES—Rich Gauze, Crapes, Palmyreen, Bagdad, Thibet and Crapes

Rich Bonnet Ribbons; Italian Crapes—Green Barriage; Barriage Veils—

English double ground bl'k Silk veils; Black and white 4 4 & 5-4 Bobinet Lace; Thread and Bobinet Edgings—

Quillings—Long Lawn—Irish Linen—Linen Sheeting—Linen Cambric; Linen Cambric, Imitation, Silk Cotton Flaggings, and Bandanna

SILK AND COTTON UMBRELLAS. Real Merino, Thibet, Valencia, Raw Silk, Cassimere and Cotton

Russia and French Table cloths, 7-4 and 8-4 White Damask do. Gloves and Hosiery; Thread, Spool Cotton, Tapes, Pins.

ALSO,

Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, Bleach'd do. do. Tickings—Checks—Ginghams.

The above articles, together with a variety of other articles, will be sold at the lowest prices for CASH or approved credit.

S. K. W. has on hand and entire assortment of genuine

Dutch Bolting Cloths,

recently received from one of the best manufacturers in Germany; and warranted the best article imported.

He can also furnish the BURR STONE at short notice.

Portland, Nov. 10, 1831. 3m23

NOTICE.

Joseph C. Green

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has established himself as an IRON MACHINIST at

"STEEL FALLS," IN NORWAY,

where he will build all kinds of COTTON and WOOLLEN MACHINERY

—all kinds of Iron Work turned, drilled and finished with neatness and despatch—Surgeon's Instruments made and repaired—Guns repaired, &c. &c.

N. B. Iron Axles for Waggon and Chaise, turned for 37 1/2 cents a piece.

WOOL CARDING MACHINES built at short notice, on reasonable terms and warranted to be first rate.

WANTED,

Immediately, 12 or 15 cords of WOOD in exchange for work or for FURNITURE.

Norway, Nov. 24, 1831. 24tf

JUST received and for sale at BARTON'S.

A Discourse on the Revolutions of the Surface of the Globe and the Changes thereby produced in the Animal Kingdom, by Baron G. Cuvier, translated from the French, with Illustrations and a Glossary, in 12mo. with plates.

An Essay on the character and writings of ST. PAUL, by Hannah Moore.

Buck's Theological Dictionary.

Payson's Sermons and Memoirs.

History of France, by Eyre Evans Crowe.

Journal of a Naturalist.

The Marquis of Londonderry's Narrative of the late War in Germany and France.

WANTED immediately, in payment for the Oxford Observer, good WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BEANS, BUTTER, LARD, &c. &c.

Also, Butter, Cheese, and most all kinds of country produce.

THE OXFORD OBSERVER,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,

At \$2 per annum, or \$1.75 to those who pay Cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

Interest will be charged upon arrearages of more than one year's standing.

All Letters and Communications intended for the OBSERVER, must be addressed to the publisher, POST PAID.

HEALTH SECURED.

BY THE USE OF THE HYGEIAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES

OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, LONDON;

Which have obtained the approbation and recommendation of some Thousands of Cures.

IN CONSUMPTIONS, CHOLERA MORBUS, INFLAMMATIONS, internally or externally; DYSENTERIA, FEVERS, AGUE, INDIGESTION, BILIOUS or NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, & all diseases of the LIVER: YELLOW FEVER, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, TIC DOLOREUX, ST. VITUS'S DANCE, EPILEPSY, APOPLEXY, PARALYSIS, PALSY, GREEN SICKNESS, and all obstructions to which the Female form is so distressingly liable, and which sends so many of this fairest portion of the creation, in CONSUMPTIONS, to their untimely graves; SMALL POX, MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, SCARLET FEVER, ASTHMA, JAUNDICE, GRAVEL, STONE, & all URINARY OBSTRUCTIONS; FISTULA, PILES, STRICTURES, RUPTURES, and SYPHILIS, in all its stages; CONSTIPATED BOWELS, WORMS, SCURVEY, ITCHINGS OF THE SKIN, KING'S EVIL, and all GUTANEUS DISORDERS; in short, every Complaint to which the human frame is so direfully subject, under all their varied forms and names; as the HYGEIAN conviction is, that

MAN IS SUBJECT TO

ONE ONLY REAL DISEASE

THAT IS, TO THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD,

from whence springs every Complaint that can possibly assail his complicated frame; and that it is the perpetual struggle of this vital, pure stream of life, the gift of Almighty power, to disencumber itself of its viscous, acrid humours, with which it has become commixed, through the negligence of parents; the ignorance or maltreatment of the Doctors; or the vicious, or gormandizing propensities of us all.

THIS valuable Medicine, being composed only of vegetable matter, or medicinal herbs, and warranted, on oath, as containing not one particle of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substances, (all of which are uncongential to the nature of man, and therefore destructive of the human frame) is found to be perfectly harmless to the most tender age, or the weakest frame, under every stage of human suffering; the most pleasant and benign in its operation, and at the same time, the most certain in searching out the root of every complaint, however deep, and of performing a cure, that was ever offered to the world. This wonderful effect, too, is produced by the least possible of all trouble to the patients, by merely swallowing a certain number of small pills, and being called a few extra times to the purposes of evacuation, with the least possible sensation of feeling, or pain, or exhaustion of bodily strength, and without the fear of catching cold, or attention to dress or diet, in any way different to their accustomed habits.

These pills cure in all cases, and can in no way be outdone. Experience, which is the touchstone of all human knowledge, has long borne testimony to the fact; and extensive use of them, has already verified its truth in this country.

These Medicines cure by purging and yet the weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by their operation, because they clear the body of its bad humors; they invariably too, procure a sound sleep. They are the safest and most efficacious Medicine to take to sea; preventing all scurvy, costiveness, &c.

The operation of this (in every case) mild medicine, which conveys immediate conviction of its utility from the first dose, is as beneficial to the mind as to the body; first calming, then curing all Mental derangements, Eccentricities, Nervous Affections, Irritabilities, and Restlessness, from whatever source: complaints which have heretofore not been properly understood, as the Hygeists have found them all to proceed from acrimonious humors in the blood, and, happily for the present and future race of mankind, discovered a cheap and universal mode of purifying, curing, and preventing.

The being cured of any disease, infirmity or sore, is now no more a dubious or uncertain procedure—perseverance in the Vegetable Universal Medicines will always restore nature to her due course. The literary and sedentary of both sexes; whose pursuits so much impair the faculties, will find a sure remedy in the Universal Medicines for preserving the energy and sprightliness of the imagination; and, improving their health; Old age will be attained by the use of them, and passed free from pain and infirmities.

These require none of the mysteries of other medicines. They only require to be persevered in with sufficiently large doses, and the patient will always come off well;—when a disease is obstinate, patients do not take doses large enough.

*For sale by the subscriber, who is the only authorized Agent for this County; and every box sold by him is warranted to be direct from London. Certificates of cures may be seen by calling on

ASA BARTON.

Norway Village, Sept. 26, 1831. 45 1y